THE
Caledonian Mercury

No. 9743. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On WEDNESDAY next, Feb. 18. the Dramatic Opera called

TEMPEST;

OR, THE

INCHANTED ISLAND.

WRITTEN BY DRYDEN.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations.

Prospero, Mr WOODS;
Ferdinand, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
And Trincalo, (the Drunken Boatswan) Mr MOSS.
Dorinda, Mrs WILMOT WELLS;
Miranda, Miss MORRIS;
And Ariel, Mrs BADDELEY.

The Play opens with a view of a Rocky Shore, and a Tempestuous Sea, on which is seen

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Amidst the horrors of a Storm, attended by peals of Thunder and a Shower of Fire, the vessel strikes upon a rock, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the mariners to save her, GEOS TO PIECES.

In Act III. a Subterraneous Banquet rises, and is afterwards carried away by Furies, effected by the magic of Prospero, and his attendant Spirits.

In the course of the Play will be introduced (for the Second Time) an

AIR BALLOON:

Exhibiting, in two points of view, a distinct representation of that *Very Extraordinary Invention:*

First, In its perpendicular ascent; and, 2dly, in its horizontal direction, as it was seen conveying the SIEUR GIROUD DE VILLETTE and MONS. ROZIER over Paris, the 19th of October 1783, with a distant VIEW of that CITY.

The Play concludes with a Beautiful View of a CALM SEA, with

NEPTUNE AND AMPHITRITE,

In a Triumphal Car, drawn by Sea Horses.

To which will be added, acted here but once, the Burletta of the

PORTRAIT,

OR,

THE SPEAKING PICTURE.

By ROBERT HAMILTON *of Wishaw, Esq; Convener of the County of Lanark.*

SEVERAL considerable Proprietors of the County of Lanark, having applied to the Convener to call a Meeting of the said County, to consider of an Address to his Majesty, in the present situation of public affairs, The Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors, are hereby requested to meet for that purpose in the Town-house of Hamilton, upon Friday next the 20th current, at one o'clock.

N. B. The uncommon severity of the season, and the present state of the roads, have suggested, that it will be more generally convenient to hold this meeting at Hamilton, the central place, than at Lanark, the head Burgh of the County.

ABOUT three weeks ago left his Master's house, an Indented BLACK SERVANT of Walter M'Allan's in Glasgow. He had on when he went off, a mixed brown coat, with a red neck, and vest and breeches of the same colour; is about seventeen or eighteen years of age, low stature, and named GUNNER. He has served James M'Kell surgeon in Falkirk, and has been seen since at that place.—Whoever will bring the said servant to his master, or to Mr John M'Ewan writer in Glasgow, or to the Publisher, will receive a suitable reward, besides charges.——Any person, after this notice, found harbouring the said indented servant, or giving him any sort of countenance, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law. Shipmasters are particularly requested to be cautious of admitting him on board their vessels. In case the foresaid servant returns of his own accord, his master promises to forgive this first desertion, in regard he believes that his going away was occasioned by hearkening to bad counsels.

PRICE REDUCED.

FOREIGN RENNETS, of the very first quality, at the Grocery Warehouse of WILLIAM KER and CO. shore of Leith, at three pounds ten shillings the cask, twenty-four shillings a bushel, or one shilling a dozen.

Where may also be had,

Cheese, Bacon-Hams, Tongues, &c. Wines, Spirits, and Teas, Green and Dry Fruits, and Groceries of all kinds. Best London Porter, and Burton Ale, by the cask or dozen.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully answered.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE MASTER,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail the first opportunity of wind and weather after Thursday the 19th instant.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

NOW lying at the birth at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh and all places adjacent, deliverable at Leith, and sails the 23d of February curt.

FOR GIBRALTAR,

THE SHIP BELLONA,

JAMES BALFOUR MASTER,

WILL be ready to sail from Burntisland, by the middle of March.

For freight or passage apply to Mr James Hutchison, Burntisland, or to Messr. Martin and Kerr, Leith.

For WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,

The Brigantine HERO,

FRANCIS ROXBURGH Master,

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear for sea about the 21st current.

AND

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The Brigantine BATCHELORS, ——— Master, now ready to take in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 21st current.

For freight or passage by either of these vessels, apply to Mr James Robertson, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister, and Co. Greenock.

14th February 1784. Not to be repeated.

DROP'D on Tuesday last the 10th current, about two o'clock, between the Weigh-house and head of the Old Fish-market Close, by the High Street,

A TEN POUND NOTE of the Royal Bank.

Any poor person that has found the same will be handsomely rewarded, and any other gratefully thanked, for returning it to the owner, and who will be informed of by the Publisher.

BALTHAYOCK's CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of the late Mr Blair of Balthayock request a meeting of the whole Creditors, by themselves or their doers, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 20th instant, at one o'clock afternoon.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID M'CLURE and Company, merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the 19th November last, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late statute of the 23d of the King, entitled "An act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious," &c. awarded sequestration of the real and personal estate of the said David M'Clure and Company, and have since confirmed the appointment of James Thomson, writer to the signet, as trustee thereon, who now, in compliance with the rules prescribed by the said act of Parliament, hereby requires all the creditors of the said David M'Clure and Company, to lodge with him the trustee, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt against the bankrupts, with oaths for proving the same; and that within nine kalendar months from the date of the sequestration (which nine months expire with the 18th day of August next,) and under the certification expressed in the statute, viz. That all those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtors estate.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of M'CLURE and M'CREE, Merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the 19th of November last, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late statute of the 23d of the King, entitled "An act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal "and expeditious," &c. awarded sequestration of the real and personal estate of the said M'Clure and M'Cree, and have since confirmed the appointment of James Thomson writer to the signet as trustee thereon; who now, in compliance with the rules prescribed by the said act of Parliament, hereby requires all the Creditors of the said M'Clure and M'Cree, to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt against the bankrupts, with oaths for proving the same, and that within nine kalendar months, from the date of the sequestration, (which nine months expire with the 18th day of August next,) and under the certification expressed in the said statute, viz. That all those Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtors estate.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID M'CLURE of SHAW-WOOD, Merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the 27th November last, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late statute of the 23d of the King, entituled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal "and expeditious," &c. awarded sequestration of the said David M'Clure's real and personal effects; and have since confirmed the appointment of James Thomson writer to the signet as trustee thereon, who now, in compliance with the rules prescribed by the said act of parliament, hereby requires all the creditors of the said David M'Clure to lodge with him, the trustee, their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt against the bankrupt, with oaths for proving the same, and that within nine kalendar months from the date of the sequestration, (which nine months expire with the 26th day of August next); and under the certification expressed in the said statute, viz. That all those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the said David M'Clure's estate.

Second Notice—Second Term.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries, and Alexander Williamson, agent to the late Duke of Queensberry, near Drumlanrig, executors of William Seton of Liverpool, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against Isobell Mackie, daughter of the deceased John Mackie writer in Dumfries, spouse to Captain David Johnston of the marines, lately in America, and him for his interest, and their creditors; the Lord Swinton Ordinary to the ranking, upon the 6th of February 1784, assigned the second day of March next to the whole creditors of the bankrupts, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupts or their estate, and whole vouchers thereof, and that for the second term; with certification, that what writs shall not be produced shall be held as false and forged, so far as they may affect the estate of the bankrupts, and the interests of the creditors who have produced, or who shall produce, their rights and diligences affecting the same; and ordained intimation or notice thereof to be made to all parties concerned, in terms of the act of sederunt,

C. H. STEVENSON, Clerk.

DIOGENES's QUERIES, *addressed to the* CITIZENS *of* EDINBURGH.

[*Concluded from our paper of Wednesday last.*]

64. Whether is there a real want of money in this country, or is there not; or, is any temporary scarcity of money owing to particular causes; and, Whether are there not at this time several hundred thousand pounds, belonging to people of this country, lodged in the English funds?

65. Whether do not the importers of Leith always find money to send abroad for French claret; and, Whether do not the shop-keepers of Edinburgh always find money to send to London for English silks?

66. Whether have not the three public Banks established in this city always shown an inclination to give encouragement to every useful undertaking; and, Whether is not the money issued by them sufficient for every purpose of the trade and circulation of this country?

67. Whether, then, is there just cause to complain of want of money; and, Whether have the great merchants of Glasgow complained of want of money to carry on their extensive commerce?

68. Whether does the riches of any state consist in the abundance of the precious metals, or in the numbers and industry of its people?

69. Whether is Scotland ever likely to become rich so long as she is sending away her gold and silver, and her people are idle?

70. Whether is it more profitable for a nation to send away the rude materials of her produce, or these materials when they are wrought up into manufacture?

71. Whether is it wise and politic in the people of this country to send away their raw wool, the great material of the woollen manufacture, and afterwards pay the English at a dear rate for manufacturing it, together with five hundred miles of land carriage, in order to prepare it for our wearing?

72. Whether would not a stranger, who was acquainted with the character of the Scots, on being informed of this circumstance, be ready to concur with Mr Glover, who, some time ago, declared, before the House of Commons, That, in his opinion, "the Scots possessed every sort of sense, but common "sense?"

73. Whether is there any motive that can be urged to induce the Ladies and Gentlemen of this country to give encouragement to our own manufactures; and, Whether are not example and fashion the most powerful motives that can be urged?

74. Whether, if these inducements are powerful, have we not the example of the Royal patterns of virtue, prudence, and economy, who constantly appear dressed, on the most splendid days, in the manufactures of England?

75. Whether may not the exertions of one man, in encouraging trade and manufactures, be of more consequence to a state, than the labours of a hundred Generals and Admirals?

76. Whether have not the exertions of the great financier, Colbert, in establishing and promoting the silk and woollen manufactures of France, contributed more to the riches and power of that kingdom, than all the Generals of Louis XIV.?

77. Whether does not Mr Hume say, that the same age and country, which produces great Generals, usually produces good weavers; and, Whether, if this observation be true, ought not Scotland at this day to produce the most ingenious manufacturers in Europe?

78. Whether has not Scotland produced the most able and profound writers on politics, trade, and finances, of any country in Europe, among whom are Mr Hume, Sir James Stewart, Dr Wallace, Dr Adam Smith, and Lord Kaimes; and, Whether have the ingenious theories and speculations of these great men been put in practice at home, or turned out to the advantage of their native country?

79. Whether might it not be expected, that some of our young Noblemen and Gentlemen, who spend the greatest part of their youth in England, and who afterwards travel to France, Italy, and other countries on the Continent, would not import some of the elegancies and improvements of these countries, and put them in practice at home?

80. Whether might it not be expected, that some of the many Scotsmen who are concerned in the different manufactures in England, Ireland, the West Indies, and other places abroad, would have an inclination to introduce some of these branches at home?

81. Whether is it a true observation, which is commonly made, that the natives of Scotland are active, industrious, and enterprising when abroad, and idle, lazy, and inventive when at home?

82. Whether, from the present state of this country, is it likely that things will take a different turn; and, Whether are not many things on a better footing within the last 20 years?

83. Whether, from the encrease of trade and industry in different parts of the kingdom, within these few years, may we not hope that they will at length reach the capital, where they ought to have begun?

84. Whether is there any thing solid in any of these Queries; or, Whether will not the author of them be laughed at as a fanciful speculatist?

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 10.

War Office, Feb. 10. 1784.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Thompson Wade, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Robert Monckton. Whitcotte Turner, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Grenado Pigott.

15th Regiment of light dragoons, Henry Lambe, Gent. to be Cornet, vice W. A. F. Vavasour.

16th Regiment of light dragoons, Rev. John Sheriffe to be Chaplain, vice John Clement Ives.

8th Regiment of foot, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arent Schuyler De Peyster to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alexander Dundas. Brevet Major R. B. Lernoult to be Major, vice Arent Schuyler De Peyster. Lieutenant Thomas Bennett to be Captain of a company, vice R. B. Lernoult. Lieutenant William Osborn Hamilton, of the 99th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Mathews. Ensign Robert Pollard to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bennett. Volunteer Daniel Bliss to be Ensign, vice Robert Pollard.

29th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Edward Southouse to be Ensign, vice Samuel Harris. George Farley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Charles Strachan.

31st Regiment of foot, William Becher, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Smeallie.

34th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Savage to be Lieutenant, vice George Clerges. Ensign William B. Shehan, of the 8th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Osborn Hamilton. ——— Tydd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Savage.

44th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant H. N. Nicholas to be Captain of a company, vice William Norton. Lieutenant David Starke to be Adjutant, vice H. N. Nicholas. Ensign George Kennedy, of 34th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. N. Nicholas.

53d Regiment of foot, Captain Robert Mathews, of the 8th regiment of foot, to be Major, vice John Nairne.

73d Regiment of foot, Oswald Fawcett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Whitlie.

79th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Francis Delap Halliday, on the half-pay of Lord Strathaven's corps of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Beckwith.

84th Regiment of foot, John Murray, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Duncan Murray. Lieutenant Chevalier St Ours, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Archibald Maclean. Ensign Duncan Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Ronald M'Donald. Simon Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duncan Murray. Ensign John Pringle to be Lieutenant, vice David Smith. Allan Maclean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Pringle.

99th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Rogerson, on the half-pay of the 13th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Murray Babington.

101st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Hamilton, on the half-pay of the late 93d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Ross. Henry Nepean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mitchell.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 7.

St James's, February 7, 1784.

THE following Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Perth, has been preſented to the King by the Honourable Major General James Murray, Repreſentative in Parliament for the ſaid county, being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in waiting: Which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Perth,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Perth, think it our duty, at this critical and alarming juncture of public affairs, to approach the Throne with the warmeſt aſſurances of zeal and attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government, which, as it has ever been diſtinguiſhed by an inviolate regard to the laws and conſtitution, we ſhall be ready at all times to ſupport and defend with our lives and fortunes.

We cannot, without the deepeſt regret and indignation, ſee this empire and its dependencies, once the pride and envy of the world, torn and diſſevered by the miſmanagement of ſome Miniſters, and ſhaken to its baſis by factions and parties intent on raiſing themſelves, while the public good lies neglected and forgot, and the moſt clear and fundamental prerogative of a Sovereign, who never has ſtretched or abuſed the powers entruſted to him, is encroached on and denied, with turbulence and clamour.

Conſcious of the benefits we derive from our preſent excellent conſtitution, and that we are equally intereſted to maintain it in all its branches, we cannot behold, but with abhorrence, every attempt to invade the powers of any of theſe which muſt ultimately tend to ſubvert the whole; and we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves if we were not ready to oppoſe, to the utmoſt of our power, every ſuch attempt.

Attached to no Miniſters or ſet of men farther than their virtues and public ſervices render them worthy, our ardent wiſh is for the glory and proſperity of your Majeſty's reign; and that we may ever ſee upright and able men of your Majeſty's choice ſurround your Throne, and aſſiſt in your councils. Signed in name, and by appointment of the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Perth, at Perth, the 27th of January, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four.

GRAY.

The following Addreſs of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council of the Burgh of Dyſart has been preſented to the King by Sir John Henderſon, Bart. Repreſentative in Parliament for the ſaid burgh, being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Magiſtrates and Town-Council of the Burgh of Dyſart, in Council aſſembled,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Magiſtrates and Council of the Burgh of Dyſart, in Council aſſembled, think it our duty, at this critical time, to approach the Throne with ſincere aſſurances of our warm attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government.

It is on all hands admitted, that a bill for regulating the affairs of the Eaſt India Company is become indiſpenſibly neceſſary; but we your faithful burgeſſes humbly conſider the one propoſed, and ſtrongly ſupported by your Majeſty's late Miniſters, as a violent encroachment upon property, and tending to eſtabliſh a power hitherto unknown, and altogether incompatible with the Britiſh conſtitution.

We therefore rejoice at the rejection of a bill fraught with the moſt alarming conſequences, and beg leave to expreſs our grateful approbation of the wiſe and ſeaſonable exerciſe of the royal prerogative, in the diſmiſſion of men, whoſe principles, from promoting ſuch a meaſure, muſt appear ſubverſive of the ſacred rights and liberties flowing to us from our free and admirable conſtitution.

Deeply ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious attachment to the welfare and proſperity of all your ſubjects, we moſt humbly pray that Almighty God may long preſerve your Majeſty to reign over an happy and loyal people.

Signed in preſence, and by appointment of the Council, by

ALEX. THOMSON, Ch. Mag.

From the London Papers, Feb. 10.

Hague, Feb. 2. To give the reader every information reſpecting the important affair of the negociations, we have thought it our duty to inſert here, the diſpatch ſent by Lord Carmarthen to Mr Storer, which has been communicated by him to the Ambaſſadors of the Republic at the Court of France, and which occaſioned the letter of Meſſ. l'Eſtevenon de Berkenrode and Brantſen, addreſſed to M. Fagel, dated the 7th of January, of which we gave a copy in our Gazette of the 28th of laſt month.

Extract of a diſpatch from Lord Carmarthen, to Mr Storer, and communicated by the latter to the Ambaſſadors of the United Provinces at Paris, the 4th of January, 1784.

"IN the preſent ſituation of affairs between the two nations, it is moſt highly neceſſary, that the States-General ſhould be ſenſible of the King's deſire to take every meaſure which may accord with his dignity to convince the Republic of his cordial diſpoſition to do every thing on his part, to diſſipate the appearance of coolneſs which might ſeem in the eyes of Europe, to occaſion the long delay of the reciprocal Envoy of Miniſters to the two Courts. For which reaſon I deſire, according to the intention of his Majeſty, that without loſs of time you haſten to repreſent to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, for the information of the States-General, that whatever may be the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes with regard to the place which ſhall be choſen for the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, the King conſents and wiſhes to ſend to the Hague a Miniſter of equal rank with the perſon who ſhall be authoriſed to treat with him, and that his Majeſty is diſpoſed to do every thing that may demonſtrate his inclination for the re-eſtabliſhment of the perfect underſtanding, and the ſincere amity which have ſo happily ſubſiſted during ſo many years, to the mutual advantage of the two nations, which induces him truly to deſire that the nomination of the reſpective Miniſters, may meet with the leaſt delay poſſible."

LONDON.

The King has given 200 l. her Majeſty 100 l. and the Prince of Wales 100 l. out of their reſpective privy purſes, in addition to their cuſtomary annual bounty, on account of the ſevere ſeaſon.

Great diſputes aroſe among the inhabitants at New York ſoon after the Americans regained poſſeſſion of that city, and much popular clamour was raiſed againſt keeping up a garriſon there in time of peace, which they contended was an uſeleſs expence, and might prove a controul upon the liberty of the ſubject.

To ſuch a height have the violences of party-animoſity proceeded in the country, that in the city of York the gentlemen of the different ſides will not ſpeak to one another in the ſtreets. All the comforts of neighbourhood are deſtroyed, and even the ties of conſanguinity are broken.

A letter from Paris ſays, that they have had the greateſt fall of ſnow ever remembered, and the froſt has been very intenſe, inſomuch that the river Seine is partly frozen over; the neceſſaries of life are very ſcarce, and the poor are in want of food for their cattle.

A letter from Hanover brings account of the deplorable ſituation of the people there by the ſeverity of the weather, which has deſtroyed every thing upon the ground, and they have no fodder for their cattle.

A letter from Harwich, dated Feb. 6, ſays, "It is reported that the Dutch have loſt in the late hard ſtormy weather a 50 gun ſhip, and five fiſhing ſmacks or doggers; and that out of 120 ſmacks ſcarce one of them is returned without the loſs of anchors and cables, in all upwards of 10,000 fathoms of cable, and anchors in proportion; all which loſſes were ſuſtained on the Dogger-Bank. It is alſo reported that the Venetians have captured ſeven Dutch merchantmen in the Mediterranean, and in conſequence thereof the Dutch are fitting out all their ſhips to ſend out into thoſe ſeas in the ſpring."

A temporary ceſſation of hoſtilities has taken place between the contending parties. Mr Fox and his friends ſay, in the preſent very alarming conjuncture, it is proper to take time coolly to deliberate upon the meaſures to be taken, and they claim great credit for the moderation and paſſive temperance of their conduct. Thus they conciliate many men who dread more precipitate meaſures. On the other hand, the miniſtry did not chuſe to riſk the motion for reſcinding the late reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, which ſhould have come on this day. Both parties ſeem afraid to come to extremeties.—In the mean time, the whole courſe of public buſineſs is ſuſpended, at a period of the year which preſſes hard on public credit, and under circumſtances of this great empire, juſt emerging from a long and exhauſting war! All the momentous conſiderations of commerce, revenue, diſtant poſſeſſions, treaties of alliance, with an infinite variety of dependent concerns, are utterly ſuſpended, and many of them are likely to be irrecoverably deſtroyed and loſt. In all this there will be much ſubject of future recrimination; it will, however, afford ſmall comfort to thoſe whoſe permanent intereſts depend on the proſperity of their country.

PRINCE OF WALES's LEVEE.

On Saturday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales had a levee, for the firſt time, at his palace at Carlton-houſe.

Among a numerous groupe of diſtinguiſhed perſonages were the following: the Dukes of Portland, Devonſhire, Somerſet, Richmond, and Chandos; the Lord Chancellor; Earls Gower, Derby, Saliſbury, Cheſterfield, Sandwich, Aylesford, Waldegrave, Cornwallis, Fitzwilliam, and Chatham; Lords Courtoun, Lewiſham, Parker, Southampton, Ferrars, Hawke, Digby, Loughborough, North, Sydney, Grantham, Keppel, Howe, and Carmarthen; the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; the Biſhops of Wincheſter, Oxford, Ely, Peterborough, Landaff, and ſeveral other dignified clergy; Mr Fox, Mr Pitt, Mr Sheridan, and ſeveral other members of both Houſes of Parliament; a number of General officers, and ſeveral others holding rank in the army and navy.

There were alſo ſeveral foreigners; the French Ambaſſador and his nephew; the Spaniſh, Imperial, Pruſſian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Ruſſian, and Sardinian Envoys; the Dutch Conſul; and ſome principal merchants of the city of London.

The company were received in the apartment which was formerly the drawing-room of her Royal Highneſs the late Princeſs Dowager, and were ſo exceedingly numerous, that Pall-Mall was crouded with carriages till near five o'clock.

His Royal Highneſs's dreſs was a ſcarlet frock, and ſilk waiſtcoat and breeches of the Emperor's eye colour. He received all the viſitors with great familiarity, but ſat all the time on a ſtate chair with a foot-ſtool.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Jan. 27.

"Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 24th of laſt month, ſay, that ſince the grand council of the Divan was held on the 18th, the preparations for war both by ſea and land have redoubled; and that the Imperial and Royal Internuncio had ſent to the Ottoman miniſter a renunciation couched in harſh and menacing terms.

"Letters from the frontiers of Poland confirm the above news. They add, that the Ruſſians are, to all appearance, in full march towards Moldavia, under command of Gen. Field-Marſhal Romanzow; that according to the laſt letters from Hungary, the Turks, having made an unlooked-for invaſion on that kingdom, had committed many ravages; and what is worſe, had ſacrificed more than 1000 perſons to their brutal fury. The ſame letters ſay, that the Emperor is immediately to return to his capital, and that the Auſtrian troops will inſtantly begin their movements."

Extract of a letter from St Auguſtine, Dec. 6.

"The evacuation of this province is expected to be in March next. The number of Engliſh planters that continue here will be very few indeed, on account of the general diſlike of the Spaniſh Government, which is much more foreign to an Engliſhman than the French.

"The Spaniards are building, we learn, ſix or ſeven ſhips of the line at the Havannah, having very conſiderably enlarged their dock-yard at that place. They are exceedingly miſterious in their behaviour, not permitting any ſhips to come into that harbour on any account."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, dated Dec. 29.

"A new town is now projecting to be built on the north ſide of the Coopies river, nearly oppoſite to Gooſe Creek, where there ſeems to be a promiſing ſituation in the heart of a very valuable ſwamp, and where, previous to the troubles, the fineſt rice was produced: the ſettlers are French and Dutch emigrants, who have the authority of Congreſs, or, what is ſtill ſtronger than that, of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province, which is looked on here as the only ſupreme judicature. Several of the robbers have been tried by a ſolemn tribunal at Dorcheſter, and there hanged: the whole body of this alarming ſet of deſperadoes have been purſued as far as the precinct of Orange Town, and as the whole neighbourhood are ſo much on their guard, their return to commit violences is prevented. A colonial militia is now under conſideration of the Aſſembly, on a plan ſuggeſted by General Green for the ſecurity of South Carolina. Our neighbours, the South Carolinians, in an Aſſembly at Wilmington, have entered upon the ſame buſineſs, and it is expected that Georgia and the two Carolinas will even aſſociate for their mutual ſecurity; perhaps the ceſſion of Florida to Spain may render this particularly neceſſary. The reaſon that ſome Engliſh ſhips have made complaints of bad voyages, muſt be owing to miſtakes in the goods exported from England for this continent. Europeans ſhould remember, they are not dealing with the Indians, to whom toys are acceptable. Be aſſured linen cloth, coarſe woollens, turnery, hardwares, and in particular, well cured proviſions, will come to a good market here."

Mr Burke having publiſhed his ſpeech, in the Houſe of Commons on the 1ſt of December laſt, on the queſtion, "That Mr Fox's India bill be committed," and that Speech containing abundance of information and argument upon the ſubject, we thought our readers would not be diſpleaſed with the peruſal of ſome extracts from it. The firſt we preſent them with is Mr Burke's reaſoning upon Charters.

"I muſt obſerve that the phraſe of "the chartered rights of *men*," is full of affectation; and very unuſual in the diſcuſſion of privileges conferred by Charters of the preſent deſcription. But it is not difficult to diſcover, what end that ambiguous mode of expreſſion, ſo often reiterated, is meant to anſwer.

"The rights *of men*, that is to ſay, the natural rights of mankind, are indeed ſacred things; and if any public meaſure is proved miſchievouſly to affect them, the objection ought to be fatal to that meaſure, even if no charter at all could be ſet up againſt it. If theſe natural rights are further affirmed and declared by expreſs covenants, if they are clearly defined and ſecured againſt chicane, againſt power, and authority, by written inſtruments and poſitive engagements, they are in a ſtill better condition: they partake not only of the ſanctity of the object ſo ſecured, but of that ſolemn public faith itſelf, which ſecures an object of ſuch importance. Indeed this formal recognition, by the ſovereign power, of an original right in the ſubject, can never be ſubverted, but by rooting up the holding radical principles of government, and even ſociety itſelf. The charters, whioh we call by diſtinction *great*, are public inſtruments of this nature, I mean the charters of King John and King Henry the Third. The things ſecured by theſe inſtruments may, without any deceitful ambiguity, be very fitly called the *chartered rights of men.*

"Theſe charters have made the very name of a charter dear to the heart of every Engliſhman—But, Sir, there may be, and there are charters, not only different in nature, but formed on principles the *very reverſe* of thoſe of the great charter. Of this kind is the charter of the Eaſt India Company. *Magna Charta* is a charter to reſtrain power, and to deſtroy monopoly. The Eaſt India charter is a charter to eſtabliſh monopoly, and to create power. Political power and commercial monopoly are *not* the rights of men; and the rights to them derived from charters, is fallacious and ſophiſtical to call "the chartered rights of men." Theſe chartered rights, (to ſpeak of ſuch charters and of their effects in terms of the greateſt poſſible moderation) do at leaſt ſuſpend the natural rights of mankind at large; and in their very frame and conſtitution are liable to fall into a direct violation of them.

"It is a charter of this latter deſcription (that is to ſay a charter of power and monopoly) which is affected by the bill before you. The bill, Sir, does, without queſtion, affect it; it does affect it eſſentially and ſubſtantially. But, having ſtated to you of what deſcription the chartered rights are which this bill touches, I feel no difficulty at all in acknowledging the exiſtence of thoſe chartered rights in their fulleſt extent. They belong to the Company in the ſuteſt manner; and they are ſecured to that body by every ſort of public ſanction. They are ſtamped by the faith of the King; they are ſtamped by the faith of Parliament; they have been bought for money, for money honeſtly and fairly paid: they have been bought for valuable conſideration, over and over again.

"I therefore freely admit to the Eaſt Indſa Company their claim to exclude their fellow-ſubjects from the commerce of half the globe. I admit their claim to adminiſter an annual territorial revenue of ſeven millions ſterling; to command an army of ſixty thouſand men; and to diſpoſe (under the controul of a ſovereign imperial diſcretion, and with the due obſervance of the natural and local law) of the lives and fortunes of thirty millions of their fellow-creatures. All this they poſſeſs by charter and by acts of Parliament (in my opinion) without a ſhadow of controverſy.

"Thoſe who carry the rights and claims of the Company the furtheſt, do not contend for more than this; and all this I freely grant. But granting all this, they muſt grant to me, in my turn, that all political power which is ſet over men, and that all privilige claimed or exerciſed in excluſion of them, being wholly artificial, and for ſo much, a derogation from the natural equality of mankind at large, ought to be ſome way or other exerciſed ultimately for their benefit.

"If this is true with regard to every ſpecies of political dominion, and every deſcription of commercial privilege, none of which can be original ſelf-derived rights, or grants for the mere private benefit of the holders, then ſuch rights, or privileges, or whatever elſe you chooſe to call them, are all in the ſtricteſt ſenſe a *truſt*; and it is of the very eſſence of every truſt to be rendered *accountable*; and even totally to *ceaſe*, when it ſubſtantially varies from the purpoſes for which alone it could have a lawful exiſtence.

"This I conceive, Sir, to be true of truſts of power veſted in the higheſt hands, and of ſuch as ſeem to hold of no human creature. But about the application of this principle to ſubordinate *derivative* truſts, I do not ſee how a controverſy can be maintained. To whom then would I make the Eaſt-India Company accountable? Why, to Parliament to be ſure; to Parliament, from whom their truſt was derived; to Parliament, which alone is capable of comprehending the magnitude of its object, and its abuſe; and alone capable of an effectual legiſlative remedy. The very charter which is held out to exclude Parliament from correcting malverſation with regard to the high truſt veſted in the Company, is the very thing which at once gives a title and impoſes a duty on us, to interfere with effect, wherever power and authority, originating from ourſelves, are perverted from their purpoſes, and become inſtruments of wrong and violence.

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If Parliament, Sir, had nothing to do with this charter, it might have been ſome ſort of epicurean excuſe to ſtand a-ſide, indifferent ſpectators of what paſſes in the Company's affairs in India and in London. But if we are the very cauſe of the evil, we are in a ſpecial manner engaged to the redreſs; for us paſſively to bear with oppreſſions committed under the ſanction of our own authority, is in truth and reaſon for the Houſe to be an active accomplice in the abuſe.

" That the power notoriouſly, groſsly, abuſed has been wrought from us is very certain. But this circumſtance, which is urged againſt the bill, becomes an additional motive for our interference; leaſt we ſhould be thought to have ſold the blood and millions of men, for the baſe conſideration of money. We ſold, I admit, all that we had to ſell; that is our authority, over our controul. We had not a right to make a market of our duties.

" I ground myſelf, therefore, on this principle—that if the truſt is proved, the contract is broken; and we re-enter into all our rights, that is, into the exerciſe of all our duties. Our own authority is, indeed, as much a truſt originally, as the Company's authority is a truſt derivatively; and it is the uſe we make of the reformed power that muſt juſtify or condemn us in the reſumption of it. When we have perfected the plan laid before us by the Right Honourable mover, the world will then ſee what it is we deſtroy, and what it is we create. By that teſt we ſtand or fall; and by that teſt I truſt it will be found in the iſſue, that we are going to ſuperſede a charter abuſed to the full extent of all the powers which it could abuſe, and exerciſed in the plenitude of corruption; and that, in one and the ſame plan we provide a real chartered ſecurity for the *rights of men* cruelly violated under that charter."

A Bath correſpondent furniſhes us with a ſingular medical Anecdote:—A Liverpool Surgeon converted into a Phyſician, as Hackney-Writers are into Doctors in Divinity and Doctors of Laws, took up his abode at Bath, with a view of picking up ſomething in his new character. But he had been ſome time ſettled without ſucceſs, when his wife conceived a ſingular project. A coach was hired as a job; and every patient the Doctor obtained, and did not ſend to the other world, his wife took out in the coach when in a ſtate of convaleſcence. This was found to be a conſiderable convenience to the Doctor's patients. The fame of it ſpread; and the Doctor would ſoon have made a fortune, if his lady had not chanced to be one of thoſe peſts of Society, called *Literary Ladies*; for her talking defeats all the effects of the coach, and the Doctor's ſkill if he has any; and, as there is no legal method to prevent ſuch a woman from talking nervous and feeble perſons to death, the plan of the coach will not anſwer the Doctor's purpoſe.

Anecdote of the preſent King of Spain, never before publiſhed.

IN an excurſion which his Majeſty was making, according to cuſtom, three quarters ſpeed, a poor fellow on a mule could not get out of the way of the carriage faſt enough, and was knocked, with his mule, to the ground. The King obſerving it, ordered his coach to ſtop, and, calling the fellow to him, was much ſtruck with the manner of his anſwering ſome queſtions. He put his hand in his pocket, to give him ſomething; but ſaid, "What would you do, if you had a purſe full of piſtoles?" The fellow, without any heſitation, replied, "I would buy a flock of ſheep to keep in thoſe mountains." —"You could not do better, replied the King; and, ſaying ſo, gave him his purſe. "Come to me at Aranjuez this time two years, and let me know your ſucceſs." In about the time the King found his coach near Aranjuez ſtop without his orders, and looking to know the reaſon, found himſelf by a flock of ſheep, and the fellow attending to ſhew them. The King recollecting him, enquired into his ſucceſs. "I have three hundred ſheep (ſaid the fellow), and they encreaſe well." The King was pleaſed, and gave him his purſe as well ſtored as before, ordering him to encreaſe his ſtock. — Two years after the ſhepherd had a thouſand, and then his Majeſty gave him an order for a large farm in the new colony of Carolina; and it was remarkable, that this man, and a few other Spaniards ſettled there, throve, and did much better than any of the Germans, who were ſettled at a much greater expence.

THE AIR BALLOON.

BY *land*, let them travel, as many as luſt,
And by *ſea*, thoſe who like the hard fare;
In an airy Balloon, whilſt I ſit at my eaſe,
And pleaſantly glide thro' the air!

Round this globe is the fartheſt *they* ever can reach,
Let them travel night, morning, and noon;
Such excurſions as theſe are but mere *bagatelles*,
When compar'd with a trip to the moon!

In my chariot aerial, how pleaſant to go,
To ſee all my friends in the ſtars:—
Take a breakfaſt with *Mercury*, and dine, if I pleaſe,
With *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, or *Mars!*

And ſhould I fatigued, or wearifome prove,
When from *planet* to *planet* I'm dodging;
With *Venus* I'm welcome to tarry all night,
Where on *earth* can you find ſuch a lodging?

L. T. P.

EDINBURGH.

In our laſt, we had occaſion to take notice of a very great fall of ſnow having happened between Wedneſday and Saturday. Yeſterday, it ſnowed almoſt without intermiſſion. How far it extended in the country, we have, as yet, had no opportunity to learn. But, from every circumſtance, we are led to believe, that the late fall has been more univerſal than the former. As one inſtance, we may mention, that the London Poſt is not yet arrived, *(Seven o'Clock at Night.)* We are therefore under the neceſſity, to prevent our readers in the country from being diſappointed, to publiſh with ſuch materials as we meant to have laid before them laſt night, but which the lateneſs of the arrival of the poſt put it out of our power to overtake.

On the 19th ult. died at his houſe of Newark in Orkney, David Covingtree, of Newark, Eſq.

Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a gentleman was knocked down and robbed of his money, by ſome fellows near the entry to the New or High Church. After ſuch a recent example of the Royal mercy being refuſed to James Andrew, lately executed here, even after the interference of a jury in his favour, it is truly aſtoniſhing, that any perſon ſhould have the temerity, ſo ſoon, to perpetrate a crime of a ſimilar nature.

The Air Balloon, exhibited on Wedneſday evening laſt, was moſt ingeniouſly conſtructed, and had a very ſtriking effect. This beautiful piece of machinery, which was then received by the audience with univerſal applauſe, will be introduced for the ſecond time in the celebrated dramatic opera of the Tempeſt, on Wedneſday next. The Tempeſt has been prepared for repreſentation at a very great expence, and in a far ſuperior manner than that piece has ever been repreſented here.

By letters from Glaſgow, Greenock, Paiſley, and Stirling, we are informed, that Mr Breſlaw and his Company were received at each of thoſe places with every mark of approbation and applauſe, by very elegant and crouded audiences. Since his return to this City, the ſame diſtinction with which he was formerly honoured by the nobility and gentry, ſtill attend his performances, having exhibited here, for theſe ſeveral nights paſt, to numerous and ſplendid companies.

The Fair Elliot, from Borrowſtounneſs, arrived at London the 10th current, all well.

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from London, for Leith, arrived yeſterday in Leith Roads, all well.

The Carron, from London, is arrived at Carron.

A petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons Friday ſe'ennight ſigned by John Wilſon, ſchoolmaſter at Leith, and other ſubſcribers, authoriſed by a General Meeting of the maſters of pariſh ſchools in Scotland, held at Edinburgh the 18th of September laſt, which ſets forth, That in conſequence of the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, by an act of the Parliament of Scotland in 1696, intitled, "an act for ſettling of ſchools," the moſt beneficial conſequences had ariſen to the public; but by the depreſſion of the value of money, and the increaſe of the expence of living, the ſalaries to ſchoolmaſters had become inadequate: That the proper education of youth is an object of the greateſt importance; for which reaſon ſchools ſhould be eſtabliſhed in every pariſh in Scotland, and the maſter of ſuch ſchools be more comfortably provided, and put upon a more decent and reſpectable footing than heretofore. The petition therefore prayed, that leave might be given to bring in "a bill for the more perfect eſtabliſhment of pariſh ſchools, and for encreaſing the ſalaries and yearly emoluments of the pariſh ſchoolmaſters, and for rendering the payment of their ſalaries more certain and expeditious, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland." Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Thurſday ſe'ennight, one of the Members of the General Seſſion of Glaſgow, at their monthly meeting, informed them that he had received from a gentleman, whoſe name he was to conceal, twenty-five pounds ſterling to be given to the General Seſſion, requeſting them to diſtribute it to ſuch families and perſons, as, by diſtreſs, want of employment through the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, and not provided for out of the public funds, were in the greateſt need. The meeting unanimouſly deſired the Member, who brought the money, to return the gentleman their ſincere thanks, for his generous benefaction, which they would diſtribute agreeable to his deſire.

The poor of the Barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and of the pariſh of Gorbals, received, from the ſame generous gentleman, five guineas each.

Extract of a letter from Clonmel, Feb 2.

" We have lately been a good deal alarmed here by riots about corn. The mob have frequently aſſembled in great numbers by the ſound of a horn, and broke open ſeveral mills and ſtorehouſes where meal was depoſited, intended to be ſent to Waterford, and thence on the bounty to Dublin — Theſe mobs have terrified the dealers in grain, and have taken away the whole property of one Bourke, an honeſt poor man, who keeps a priſt mill near Two-mile-bridge, ſo that at preſent the farmers have not their uſual and beſt cuſtomers for their grain, as the dealer will not purchaſe what they cannot keep with ſafety, or ſend to you in Dublin, although your poor appear to be ſtarving. We can never be a country of tillage, nor the metropolis well ſupplied, until all ranks of people have juſt and liberal ideas on this ſubject. You can never depend on us for ſupplies, or this country ever become rich and flouriſhing, unleſs the legiſlature effectually ſtops thoſe enormities which are as diſgraceful to our police, as effectually deſtructive of our beſt intereſts. Potatoes are here from 1 s. 4 d. to 1 s. 8 d. per hundred; with you I hear they are 4 s. Oats from 7 s. to 9 s. per barrel."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

A CAUTION TO THE FAIR.

I HAVE been in the moſt polite circles in London, Bath, and other watering places in England, where Aſſemblies are conducted with decorum and good manners. I have been at different Aſſemblies in this city, where I have beheld, with infinite regret, ſome of the greateſt beauties in the kingdom, purſue a very different courſe—nay, I may ſay, ſhew the very worſt manners. No ſooner do they get down a dance, than they immediately ſit down, and leave thoſe below them in the ſet, as if they were puppets, placed in the dance for their pleaſure only.

I cannot blame the gentlemen, their partners, upon the occaſion. They have generally a ſufficient quantity of Lord Cheſterfield's maxims, to oppoſe propriety of conduct to a lady's caprice. I muſt here do juſtice to the Nobility of Scotland. I have ſeldom ſeen Right Honourable or Honourables guilty of ſuch ill manners. It is a pleaſure to ſee rank and diſtinction ſhow proper examples. It is generally the *would-be kind of gentry*, who follow theſe rude faſhions in our Aſſemblies, whoſe names I may probably give you at full length in a future paper, if I find they continue this line of conduct, which, for their own ſakes, I have no doubt they will reverſe. They are not aware, that thoſe they may conſider their admirers, are diſguſted at the ſemblance of ſuch rudeneſs.

In this city you have no Maſter of Ceremonies, whoſe department it is to ſee every thing conducted with propriety. An officer of that kind is much wanted in Edinburgh, as it is impoſſible a Lady Directreſs, can attend to every neceſſary punctilio.

Princes's-Street, 14th Feb. 1784. A TRAVELLER.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Edin. Feb.* 14. 1784.

I HAVE ſeen in various newſpapers ſeveral encomiums on the late worthy Dr Webſter, and which, in my opinion, fall ſhort of what the great abilities and public exertions of that excellent man deſerved.

I am ſurpriſed, however, that none of your correſpondents have taken notice of another moſt worthy public ſpirited gentleman, whom the country was unfortunately deprived of in the courſe of the ſame week; I mean the late Sir George Clerk of Penicuick.

He, with great equanimity of temper, ſimplicity of manners, and a friendly diſpoſition, poſſeſſed the moſt uncommon knowledge of the general intereſts of the agriculture, fiſheries, trade, navigation, and manufactures of this country. He beſtowed alſo more time and pains to promote thoſe objects, and eſpecially our manufactures, than any other gentleman in Scotland, in our time, or that we read of, probably ever did.

I have known him about forty years; and in all that period, I believe, he paſſed not a ſingle day without being employed in doing or contriving ſomething for the good of his country, eſpecially in its manufactures; and his endeavours were generally attended with ſucceſs.—For the truth of this I may ſafely appeal to the many worthy Noblemen and Gentlemen who have been his colleagues in the Boards of Annexed Eſtates, Manufactures, Cuſtoms, and in the planning and carrying on of the great inland navigation between the ſeas, of which he was a moſt zealous and active promoter.

Such characters are very rare indeed: and I could not avoid paying this ſmall tribute of praiſe to the memory of an excellent man, and great benefactor to his country.

Your conſtant Reader, C.

C.'s *Satire is too juſt, but would give offence. We ſhall be happy to hear from him on ſome other ſubject.*

ARRIVED at LEITH, Feb. 16.—Providence, Jones, from Allen, with coals.

AIR BALLOON.

BY particular deſire of ſeveral Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, an Air Balloon will be launched up and down, in Mr Angelo's Riding-School, on Thurſday next, the 19th curt. Admittance, 5 s. each perſon in the lower part of the ſchool, and 2 s. in the gallery.

The doors will be opened at noon, and the Balloon to be let off at half after twelve.

JUST arrived, by the Diligence, from London, at the ſhop of Patrick Robertſon, jeweller,

BALLOON EAR-RINGS, quite new.

Pearl ditto, and Paſte, elegantly ſtrung, as they are now worn in London.

Brilliant Paſte ditto, with gold beaded tops and borders.

Patent Paſte Pearl Drop ditto, with gold-beaded tops.

Pearl and beaded top and drop ditto.

A fine aſſortment of Velvet Girdles mounted in different faſhions.

A few Collar's mounted in cut ſteel.

Ladies and Gentlemens Faſhionable Silver Buckles, new patterns.

A great Variety of Embroidered and Turkey Pocket books, Silk Quilted Wallets, &c. &c. with all kinds of Jewellery Work, and Silver plate.

Alſo, every kind of Plated Work.

TO BE SOLD,

THE remaining Part of Mr Weir's Collection of Curioſities, Paintings, and Natural Hiſtory.—They may be viewed every forenoon till ſold, and the price will be affixed to each article.

St JAMES's SQUARE, 16th Feb. 1784.

AREA ON BRIDGE.

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday next, the 18th day of February betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, That AREA on the weſt ſide of the ſouth abutment of the Bridge.

The conditions of roup to be ſeen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

To be LET and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Tavern and Long Room called *Archers Hall*, with the Bowling-green, and Garden-ground adjoining, all completely fenced and incloſed.

The Large Room, which is fit to accommodate a numerous company, is already furniſhed at the expence of the Proprietory, has for theſe ſome years paſt been much uſed as an Aſſembly Room, and where one Aſſembly held every Tueſday conſiſts of a Hundred Subſcribers, who have a liberty of inviting each a gueſt, who all pay.

The premiſes are ſituated in a populous and genteel neighbourhood, on the ſouth ſide of the City of Edinburgh, adjoining to George's Square; and the *Royal Company of Archers*, who are the proprietors, hold their conſtant weekly meetings there during the Spring, Summer, and Harveſt, will be diſpoſed to give every encouragement to any perſon who ſhall appear qualified to conduct the management of a Tavern in a genteel taſte; and it is with ſuch only that they will enter upon terms.

For particulars, apply to James Hardie writer, Semple's Cloſe, or William Trotter, Bridge-ſtreet.

A very ſingular Caſe of a confirmed STONE *cured by*

ADAMS'S SOLVENT.

Although the efficacy of this Medicine is univerſally acknowledged in complaints of the Stone and Gravel, and that it is not neceſſary further to expatiate thereon; yet as this caſe is ſo ſtriking, and the circumſtances may be attended with happy effects to ſufferers under this malady, the proprietor is perſuaded to let it be repreſented in this public manner.

MR SCURRIER, at Mr Stone's, Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-Square, was attacked, ſeveral years ago, with gravelly complaints, but which, for want of being aſcertained and properly attended to, grew into a confirmed Stone; the painful influence of which is only to be deſcribed by thoſe who are victims to its power. Suffice it to ſay, that it gained ſuch an aſcendency over his conſtitution, that he could not walk but with exquiſite pain; and at certain evacuations, the torture he felt occaſioned his cries to be heard by his neighbours, and that often ten or twelve times in an hour. It is natural to ſuppoſe the Faculty was reſorted to in ſo dreadful a dilemma, and he went the whole round of medicine, being deemed, from his age, (70 upwards) out of the limits of the operation. At this time, in the moſt deſpairing ſtate, the Solvent was made known to him, and he took it a very conſiderable time, with no other apparent benefit than lengthening the intervals between the fits, and abating their violence when preſent. This palliation of his miſery, however, encouraged him to proceed with unexampled patience, before a fragment of ſtone paſſed, although ſome fine particles of a chalky-like ſubſtance had been before ſeen. The excruciating ſymptoms now abated conſiderably, and the bloody urine no longer appeared; and in this happy way, he continued, evacuating piece after piece, till he was wholly freed from the diſorder, which is more than two years ſince; and he is now, though near 80 years of age, a wonderful inſtance of the efficacy of the Solvent, in reſcuing him from torture and diſeaſe to health. His unreſtrained gratitude, and that of his friends to this medicine, have ſuperſeded the author's objections to a public recital of this kind.——For a further account of this Medicine, reference may be had to Perry's Diſquiſition of the Stone, 6th Edition.

A freſh Cargo of the above valuable Medicine is juſt arrived from London, and is ſold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, ſecond ſhop above the Tron-Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where elſe in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place*, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2 s. 6 d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1 s. And, *this day is publiſhed*, price bound 3 s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Phyſicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult cauſes of the ſtone are aſſigned, its principles explained, ſhewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the ſtone; alſo diagnoſtics ſtated for diſtinguiſhing thoſe from other diſeaſes; the inefficacy of ſtony lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this diſorder, proved and illuſtrated by ſeveral remarkable caſes. Likewiſe obſervations on the gout, when combined with the ſtone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, &c.

PEARL ASHES.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the warehouse of Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith, upon Tuesday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

About THIRTY TONS PEARL ASHES, of various qualities.

N. B. These ashes being a consignment, will, by desire of the proprietors, be positively sold off.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT extensive, valuable, and well-known

Plantation, or Sugar-work, called SERGE ISLAND, lying near Morant Bay, in the parish of St Thomas's in the East, and island of Jamaica, with the Buildings, Negroes, Stock, and Appurtenances, all in the most complete order and condition. Also, the contiguous Plantation of ALEXANDRIA, in part under canes; and both plantations having great command of water, and may be occupied either jointly or separately as purchasers choose, containing in whole, including a parcel of land lying on White River, in the parish of St David's, 1600 acres or thereby.

For particulars apply to Simon Taylor and John Grant, Esqrs; Kingston, Jamaica; Messr. Davis and Protheroe of Bristol; Charlton Palmer, Esq; of Philpotlane, and John Spottiswood, Esq; of Sackville Street, London; William Macfarlane, Esq: the proprietor, Alexander Keith and William M'Ewan, at Edinburgh; with all of whom catalogues of the negroes and stock are to be seen.

SALE of CRUMRIG ADJOURNED,

At the desire of a person intending to purchase.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the first day of March, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The FARM of CRUMRIG, lying in the parish of Greenlaw and shire of Berwick. It is all inclosed, and the farm-house and office-houses are in good order, and it lies in the neighbourhood of good roads and markets, the great London road through Greenlaw passing within a very short way of the lands; and the towns of Kelso, Dunse, and Greenlaw, being at no great distance. The present rent is L. 84 Sterling.

The tenant upon the ground will show the Farm; and, for particulars apply to James Bell writer in Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain with any person previous to the day of sale.

SALE of LANDS in BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GREENKNOW, and Town and Lands of WEST GORDON, and Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Gordon, and shire of Berwick. The estate consists of upwards of 2100 acres, of a good soil, capable of great improvement, and is conveniently situated within a few miles of Kelso, Dunse, and Greenlaw, being at no great distance. The present rent is L. 84 Sterling.

The present rental, after deduction of minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, is 430l. 5s. 11d. 6-12ths, and a considerable rise of rent may be expected at the expiry of the lease of the farm of Greenknow.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly blench of the Duke of Gordon.

ALSO to be SOLD, the Superiority of the Lands of Nether Edmerfdeans, lying in the parish of Cockburn's path and shire of Berwick, which afford a vote for a member of Parliament, upon the old extent.

For particulars apply to Archibald Gibson, writer to the signet, who will show the articles of roup, rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms tavern at Dumfries, on Thursday the 19th day of February, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the Two Merk and Half Merk

Land of KILLILUNG, called MID-KILLILUNG, and the Three Merk Land of NETHER KILLILUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed and teinds of the said lands, lying within the barony and parish of Holywood, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214l. on leases which commenced, as to Mid-Killilung at Whitsunday 1769 and are current to Whitsunday 1787; and as to Nether Killilung, commenced at Whitsunday 1770, and are current to Whitsunday 1788; out of which rent the proprietor has to pay the land-tax, 11 s. 11 d of feu, and 11. 16 s. 8d. of stipend.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful situations for a gentleman's house The teinds are valued.

ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of AUCHNRATH, NETHERHOUSES, and WHITESTANES, with the pertinents and teinds thereof, lying within the barony of Dalswinton, parish of Kirkmahoe, and sheriffdom of Dumfries. The yearly rent of these lands is 69 l.; out of which the proprietor pays the land-tax, 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. of stipend, and 7 s. of school salary.

The whole of the foresaid lands hold of the Crown, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish entitle the proprietor in a vote for a member of Parliament within the county of Dumfries.

The lands of Killilung and Netherhouses are well inclosed, and subdivided, partly with belts of planting, and some parts with stone dykes; and the whole of the lands are plentifully supplied with excellent water. The soils are generally very good, and some are of the richest and best quality. The lands all lie convenient for lime for improvement, and near a market, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish have a right on an extensive common, of which they will draw a large share on a division.

The lands will be sold either altogether or seperately, as persons intending to purchase may desire.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of HughCorrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventary of the title-deeds, in the hands of Comissary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom, persons wanting further information, or wishing to make a private bargain, may apply.

HOUSE AND GRASS PARKS

In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, together or separately, on Thursday the 26th February curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

TWO GRASS PARKS or INCLOSURES of the lands of St Leonards, consisting of 27 acres or thereby, with the teinds thereof, lying on the east side of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet toll-bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

Also, A genteel commodious HOUSE of three floors, lately built on the south west of one of the said parks, in a small enclosure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniencies without doors.

The above Parks are in fine old grass, and have not been in tillage for upwards of 40 years. They are presently under lease at a rent of 140 l. Sterling, besides 2 l. 5 s. 5 d. 6-12ths of feu-duty, payable for two small feus. The deductions for feu-duty, minister's stipend, and school salary, amount to 2 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-12ths. The situation of the ground and house is beautiful with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved, by granting feus for building along the side of the turnpike road, as well as on both sides of the new road lately made from the turnpike road to the King's Park.

If sold separately, the house and pertinents will be sold, to be holden of the purchaser of the parks for payment of a feu-duty of 40s. and doubling the same at the entering of an heir or singular successor, and will be entered at 600l. Sterling; and the two parks, with the said feu-duty, and other feu-duties above mentioned, and the seats in the West Church belonging to the subject, which are set at above 40 s. will be entered at 3100 l.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole subject will be set up at 3600 l.

The house will be shown every lawful day, and the purchaser may enter to possession of it, with the gardens, immediately after the roup.

For further particulars persons intending to purchase may apply to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of sale.

To be LET by public roup, upon Wednesday the 18th day of February current, within the house of George Hinmars, at King's park, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE Whole High Grounds within the King's

Park, consisting of 400 acres or thereby. The excellence of this ground for pasturing sheep or cattle is well known. The premisses will be set for one or more years as offerers shall incline, and proposals for a private set betwixt and the day of roup, may be given in to the said George Hinmars, or to Joseph Cauvin, writer in Edinburgh.

TO SELL,

A HOUSE fronting the Bridge of Edin-

burgh, most conveniently situate for a Shop.

Being one of the flats of the back-land of Milln's Square, the east gavel of which fronts Bridge Street.—The House is on the level of the Bridge; and as the Magistrates and Council, studying the ornament of the Town, are inclined to prefer immediately the proprietor of this back land, to the purchase of the adjacent area on the east, a communication will be very easily made betwixt the house and the bridge.—By building upon the area, and connecting with it the house now advertised, two very good Shops can be made, with entries from the Bridge; the shops will be the largest indeed, presently upon it.

Apply to James Buchan, writer to the signet, who has the rights, and is empowered to sell privately.

SALE of LANDS in AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 15th of July 1784, at six o'clock in the evening.

The Lands and Barony of HAINNINGCROSS, and great part of the Lands and Barony of CESSNOCK and BARR, lying contiguous, in the parishes of Riccarton and Galston, in the shire of Ayr.—These lands consist of about 2960 Scots statute acres of arable and meadow ground, besides 60 acres of woods and well-grown clumps of planting, from twenty to fifty years old. The free rent thereof extends to 1752l. 8s. 6d. 1-12th Sterling for the current crop and year 1784, and to the sum of 1842l. 1s. 10d. 1-12th for the ensuing years 1785, and after till 1791, when a rise rent of 6l. 2s. takes place on one of the farms, and this besides the value of the hay and grass in the woods and plantations, which vary, and about 2l. 8s. vicarage-teind, paid by the tenants yearly over the above rents. These lands hold of the Crown (excepting about 400 acres which hold of the Earl of Loudoun), and the valuation by which the cess is paid extends to 1754l. 4s. 1d. Scots, and affords four freehold qualifications; and the tenants pay every public and parochial burden the estate is or may be chargeable with during their tacks, over and above the said free rent, except the minister's stipend and feu-duties, which are also deducted from the above rent. The proprietor hath a right to the teinds of his lands. There is a neat, commodious, small mansion house, newly built, at Hainning, which a purchaser can have immediate possession of. The orchard at Hainning, and some small inclosures, which consist of about 21 acres, in the gardener's tack, can be had possession of the first term after the sale. There is a coal on sundry parts of the estate, and a very extensive field has been open some years, and has a fire-engine, with all the proper machinery lately erected there, within three English miles of Kilmarnock. There are extensive quarries of lime-stone on the estate, two of which are now open, with a large draw-kiln. There are three good orchards on the estate, and a great number of large old timber trees. There is a new-built pidgeon-house thereon, and an inexhaustible quarry of free-stone in the banks of the water of Cessnock, which bounds this estate upwards of four miles on the south-west and north sides. The farm houses are all substantial and in good repair, most part of them newly built, and some have slate roof, and two floors. There are two corn-mills, two tile-kilns, and a lint mill, on the lands. The whole lands and farms are inclosed, and each farm subdivided into three inclosures at least, with ditches, clasped earth-dykes, and thriving thorn-hedges, most part done within these dozen of years. The tenants are strictly bound to train up and preserve the hedges, and uphold the fences and houses in sufficient repair, and leave them so at the end of their tacks, which, with many other meliorating and improving conditions they are obliged to, must render the estate of greatly more value at the expiry of the current leases than they were at the commencement. No credit is taken for the product of the coal in the above rent, though it is considerable. If the estate shall not sell *in cumulo*, it will, on the same day, be exposed to sale in the four following lots:

LOT I. called the HAINNING LOT, bounded by the new turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh on the south, and the water of Cessnock for upwards of two miles on the west and north, and by the farms of Brierybill and Athyard-Wallace on the east parts. It consists of 806 acres of arable and meadow land, besides 34 acres of wood and plantations, and 300l. worth of timber trees at Hainning and Old Place of Cessnock. The yearly rent thereof is 525l. 3s. 7d. 1-3d, free of every sort of deduction. The valuation in the cess-books extends to 515l. 10s. Scots, and holds wholly of the Crown. The new mansion house, two of the orchards, the two corn-mills, two tile-kilns, and a lint-mill, and Cessnock and Hainning woods, with the going coal-work and fire-engine, are all on this lot; and a new turnpike-road from Kilmarnock to Dumfries and Carlisle, passes by the coal-work and through the middle of this lot, and with that passing up the side thereof, gives easy access to every farm thereof.

LOT II. is bounded by the turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh on the north, and by the water of Cessnock for above two miles on the west and south, and by the farms of Bullhill, Lady-yard, and Araes, in the 3d lot, and Mr Campbell's lands of Hillhouse, on the east part. It consists of 884 acres of arable and meadow land, the best of any the like quantity contiguous in this or the neighbouring parishes. The yearly rent thereof extends to 518l. 13s. 9d. 1-3d, for the current crop and year 1784, and to 618l. 7s. 1d. 1-3d, for the ensuing year 1785, and after to the year 1791, when the rise of 6l. 2s. 1d. takes place on one of the farms, and this free of every kind of deduction whatever. The valuation thereof, whereby the cess is paid, extends to 531l. 11s. 7d. Scots. On this lot are the two open lime-stone quarries and draw-kiln, the new pigeon-house and the free-stone quarries, and one of the orchards. The turnpike-road from Kilmarnock to Dumfries runs through the middle of this lot, which, with that from Ayr to Edinburgh, gives easy access to every farm.

LOT III. is bounded on the west by Lot I. and II. and on the north by the water of Irvine (some of whose fine holms are part of this lot), by the village of Galston and John Wallace's, Esq; estate of Cessnock on the east, and by the lands of Bruce Campbell, Esq; on the south, and consists of 880 acres of arable land and meadow, besides 27 acres of Barr wood and old plantations, the yearly rent of which is 577 l. 7 d. 1-4th Sterling, free of every sort of deduction. The valuation by which the cess is paid extends to 550l. 7s. 8d. Scots, all holding of the Crown, except 155l. Scots valuation of the lands of Barrward, ten shilling land of Potterhill, Brierybill, and Clinchyard, which hold feu of the Earl of Loudoun for payment of 7l. 10s. 10d. Sterling yearly, which sum is deducted out of the above rent, stated free. There is a good known coal in this lot, though not now working; also lime within a mile on this estate, and lime and coal going on Mr Wallace's estate, within half a mile of this lot. The turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh crosses this lot from west to east, and the new turnpike-road from Glasgow to Dumfries passes through the middle thereof from north to south.

LOT IV. is about a mile distant from the other lots, and contains the farms of Langside, Coalgove, and Barnhill, of 396 acres, the yearly rent whereof, free of every sort of deduction, is 121l. 10s. 7d. Sterling, mostly arable and meadow land, great part of it a good quality of soil, and coal and lime-stone in it for the uplifting and application. The valuation of this lot extends to 156l. 15s. 10d. Scots. There are two retours on this lot previous to the year 1681, retouring Langside to a forty-shilling land, and Coalgove to a twenty shilling land of old extent. The proprietor of this estate is patron of the church of Riccarton.

The rent-roll, tacks, and progress of writs, and plan of the estate, with a particular report of the soil and condition of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

Copies of the rental to be seen in the hands of Robert Robertson writer in Ayr.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d of March 1784, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Buittle, Renwick, and united parishes of Crossmichael and Kelton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is about 1000l Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, seashells, fleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

If the estate is not sold *in cumulo*, it will be exposed in lots as follow,

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackhelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenshinnock, and Mill of Auchincairp, the present free rent whereof is about 780 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the mansion-house, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the rest of the estate; rent 20 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above

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TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1784,

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of *Ravenstoun*,

now called CASTLESTEWART, and the eight-merk Land of DOWALTOUN, lying in the parishes of Glasserton and Sorbie, and county of Wigton, consisting of 2648 acres or thereby, and paying 109l. Sterling of yearly rent, which rises during the currency of the present leases to above 1060 l. To be exposed at the reduced price of 25000 l. Sterling.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in good repair; also, fine Gardens, and an extensive Policy, laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving. This estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of marle upon it. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight freehold qualifications on the old extent. The tythes are valued, and about 500 acres lying round the mansion-house, are presently out of lease.

If the said lands are not sold in cumulo, they will be exposed in the following PARCELS:

PARCEL 1. The eight-merk land of Lochtown, or Remistown, now called the Mains of Castlestewart, with the house, offices, gardens, and Policy of Castlestewart; the four-merk land of Greman, and four-merk land of Drumrae, lying in the parish of Glasserton, of about 47l. 17 s. Sterling of yearly rent.

PARCEL 2. The eight-merk Land of Dowaltown, lying in the parish of Sorbie, and rented presently at 147 l. 16 s. 11 d. Sterling, and rises to 156 l. 5 s. 9 d. in 1788.

PARCEL 3. The four-merk land of Barmullen and Stonhouse Croft, Ravenstoun Mill and Coalside, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107 l. 15 s. but rises at Whitsunday 1784 to 112 l. 15 s.

PARCEL 4. The five-merk land of Culnag, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, presently rented at 107 l. 15 s. Sterling.

PARCEL 5. The three-merk land of Culkea and Drumganes, and the lands of Wellcroft, presently rented at 104 l. 11 s. Sterling.

PARCEL 6. The four-merk land of Barledzow, lying in the said parish of Sorbie, and presently rented at 112 l. 3 s. 9 d.

There are three freehold qualifications on the 1st Parcel, and one on each of the other five Lots.

LOT II. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres, or thereby, and paying 410 l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed at the reduced price of 9500 l. Sterling, either in cumulo, or in the following Parcels, viz.

PARCEL 1. The Mains of Duchrae, and Lands of Ulliock, Meikle and Little Craigs, as presently possessed by Samuel and David M'Lellans, at the yearly rent of 135 l. 2 s. Sterling, at the upset price of 3120 l.

PARCEL 2. Drumglass, Tornorock, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, as presently possessed by James M'Conochy, at the yearly rent of 145 l. 10 s. Sterling, at 3440 l.

PARCEL 3. Urioch, Clonie, and Mill of Duchrae, as presently possessed by Andrew M'Min, at the yearly rent of 108l. 19 s. Sterling, at 2520 l.

And, lastly, Drumbreck, as presently possessed by William M'Kenzie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. 9 s. 10 d. Sterling, at 480 l.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 925l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the Lock of Carlingwork, marl of the best quality for improving the grounds is easily got at a cheap rate.

There is a wood on Parcel 2d. of this estate, which, at last cutting, 1768, sold for 400l. Sterling; there is also another wood presently fit for cutting, worth about 100 l. Sterling.

The tenants pay all the public and parish burdens over and above their rents. The tythes are also valued and the purchaser will have a right to them.

LOT III. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabel Stewart.

LOT IV. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir.

The title deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estates, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain,) persons inclining to purchase may apply; and Mr Samuel M'Caul at Corsbie, near Newtonstewart, will show the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s. 6d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40*s.* 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3*d.*